

16 January 1970

120

SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

## Trial of the "Chicago 7" (Continued)

Spectators returning to Judge Julius Hoffman's Chicago courtroom on 12 December were treated to more of "poet" Allen Ginsberg's creativity, as he recited poetry, with frequent interruptions to chant "Om" - he used this mystical chant, he claimed, to calm crowds during convention disorders. After direct testimony, defense attorney William Kunstler objected to a prosecution request for early recess prior to cross-examination, claiming a delay would cost the defense two witnesses unable to remain in Chicago until Monday. U. S. attorney Thomas A. Foran argued that the defense had been granted recesses after each of 54 prosecution witnesses. Kunstler continued to protest, loudly enough for Judge Hoffman to admonish him for shouting. "I will not sit here and allow you to be disrespectful to this court," said the Judge. Kunstler replied, "Your honor has shouted too." Hoffman ordered his remarks put in the record. Ginsberg chanted "Om" from the witness stand. The Judge ordered him down and recessed the session.

That afternoon, Ginsberg was allowed to recite more poetry, apparently a prosecution effort to get some of his "vivid sexual imagery" and frequent obscenities into the trial transcript. Following the colorful Ginsberg to the stand, William Styron, Pulitzer Prize winning author of "The Confessions of Nat Turner," testified that police "hurled people through the broken window" of a Conrad Hilton Hotel bar and chased people through the bar and into the lobby of the Convention Headquarters hotel.

The trial's thirteenth week (15-19 December) was marked by heightened defense-prosecution histrionics and accusations, courtroom outbursts and harsh rulings by a judge increasingly irritated by defense efforts to make a shambles of his court. Witnesses included a young underground newspaper reporter named Angus MacKenzie, radical activist Linda Morse, Troy (Ohio) Evening News editor and publisher Thomas W. Pew, stage director Jacques

Levy, LSD devotee Thomas Leary and newspaper photographer Paul Sequeira.

MacKenzie, 18, admitted lowering the American flag to half-mast during a Grant Park rally 28 August 1968 and said four to six policemen seized him and repeatedly beat him with nightsticks. When defense counsel Leonard I. Weinglass submitted four photographs of the arrest as exhibits, prosecutor Foran objected, claiming three of the four pictures had no borders, strongly suggesting they had been "cropped" (a darkroom technique to eliminate unwanted negative detail from a finished print). Judge Hoffman upheld the objection "without prejudice to the defense's right to introduce them in the future, if they could produce the photographers who had taken and printed them." At the words "without prejudice" laughing and snickering broke out in the defense table area. Hoffman pointed at Stuart Ball, a young lawyer assisting the defense (and nephew of George Ball, former U. S. Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to the United Nations), ordered him removed from the room and excluded from future trial participation. Kunstler loudly protested, claiming he needed Ball. Hoffman reminded him that Ball was not admitted to practice before his court. When Kunstler said Ball was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia, the Judge suggested Ball go there and practice.

At this point defendant David Dellinger rose and told Hoffman, "You're being very prejudicial and unfair, you're the assistant prosecutor; maybe the chief prosecutor. You're depriving us of a fair trial. That's why I call this a Fascist court. We're interested in the truth and you're not, and that's what the conflict is here." Several spectators shouted, "right on" - a slogan used by supporters of black liberation and anti-war movements. Federal marshals removed the shouters.

Linda Morse's appearance as a witness was significant. It marked the first time jurors were given an extensive insight into the politics of a radical. While insertion of political beliefs into the trial had earlier been forbidden, prosecution lawyer Richard Schultz questioned Miss Morse (also known as Linda Dannenberg) extensively about her radical philosophy. After direct testimony about activities during convention week, during which she often contradicted testimony of Government witnesses, Schultz used her September 1969 interview with Playboy magazine as a basis for cross-examination. Morse told him how she moved from her

earlier pacifist beliefs to an anarchist position after viewing the events in Chicago (Morse had been a member of the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee and a National Coordinator of the Students Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam). "What I saw going on at the convention convinced me the political process in this country was falling apart," she said. She said she also told Playboy, "This country is going to have to be changed radically through a revolution, and the revolution will entail the use of violence, both to defend ourselves and to tear down the establishment." When Schultz asked her if she was prepared to die and kill for the revolution, Morse at first said she was, but added "only for self-defense." Later, she said, "I still don't know whether I could kill anyone - I haven't reached that point yet."

The Convention radicalized her, she claimed, and "Eventually I see a need... There's no way out... for people to use weapons in guerrilla warfare." She admitted she was learning to use an M-1 rifle and practicing karate, presently for self-defense, but perhaps for use one day in a revolutionary situation. Mayor Daley's refusal to give radicals permits and actions of police and National Guard troopers convinced her, she said, "that the system couldn't be changed, that the police state that existed outside the convention also extended inside, that we would have to defend ourselves or be wiped out." She conceded she had told Playboy, "The more I realize the system is sick, the more I want to tear it limb from limb," and mentioned the "horrors perpetrated by this Government," such as the "murder" of Black Panther Fred Hampton (killed two weeks earlier in a police raid on Panther headquarters in Chicago), "starvation of millions of children" and "pollution caused by offshore oil drilling."

In a courtroom strangely quiet, jurors and spectators strained to hear Miss Morse's soft spoken explanations. Defense attorneys never objected to Schultz's questions. They obviously welcomed the injection of "politics" into the trial, a tactic which follows closely defendants' claims that they are political prisoners, not criminals.

"Our defense is, first of all, to focus on the intentions of not only the defendants, but everyone who came to Chicago. We will bring in expert witnesses on imperialism, racism, youth culture, and the Democratic Party. The area we'll concentrate on is our politics: what's this crisis about, what's the showdown about, in this decade.

Judge Hoffman will obviously throw a lot of that out since he's not interested in hearing what really went on, but we'll get the word out through press conferences."

• Rennie Davis  
Dock of the Bay, 25 November 1969

While some of Miss Morse's attempts to offer fuller explanations of her beliefs were stopped by counsel as "unresponsive" and expunged from the record, the jury got an eye-opening account of what radicals want and how the more militant variety intends to use violence to gain objectives.

Newspaperman Pew said he saw two policemen push a youth into a revolving door at the Hilton Hotel, jam it partially shut with their feet and strike the trapped youth 20 to 30 times with their nightsticks. He told Kunstler he wrote letters about the incident to Mayor Daley, Milton Eisenhower and Ohio Democratic Senator Steven M. Young. Before he could tell of any replies to his letters, Judge Hoffman upheld prosecution objections of "irrelevancy." Under cross examination, Pew said he saw none of the violent acts of demonstrators about which Schultz questioned him. Schultz asked him if he'd seen demonstrators throwing chunks of nail-studded concrete, but Kunstler objected that such questions were "fanciful," without foundation in testimony. At that, Schultz produced a styrofoam ball with two inch nails driven through it and asked Pew if he'd seen objects like it thrown by demonstrators. Kunstler again objected and charged that police had "fabricated" the object. Schultz said the Government would present evidence that the ball had been found at the site of a police-demonstrator clash which was the climax of the convention disorders.

Later, Judge Hoffman refused more than a one-day Christmas break in the trial. The defense had requested a 2 1/2 day recess allowing jury members a holiday weekend at home (they had been sequestered in a hotel since the trial started). Hoffman also refused the plea of Stuart S. Ball, President of Montgomery Ward and Company (and a long-time friend of the judge) to reinstate his son Stuart whom Hoffman had banished from the trial earlier.

Jacques Levy testified he helped plan the Yippie (Youth International Party) "Festival of Life" with defendants Abbie Hoffman and

Jerry Rubin. This Festival attracted several thousand young people to Chicago during the Democratic Convention and violence erupted when police tried to clear them from Lincoln Park. Cross-examination of Levy concentrated on his successful staging of "Oh Calcutta," focusing on its celebrated nude scenes.

The week ended as it began - with shouting. In a strange bit of courtroom drama, Judge Hoffman indicated he didn't know what a "love in" was when Timothy Leary, "high priest of LSD," was on the stand. When Attorney Kunstler asked Leary to tell the court about one, the prosecution objected, and Hoffman upheld the objection. Leary had told the court that Hoffman and Rubin expressed their fears about police violence as early as January 1968 when they formed the Youth International Party (Yippie). According to Leary, the defendants wanted to bring the "politics of love" to the convention as an alternative to the Democratic Party's "politics of death." Leary's mention of first meeting Rubin and Hoffman at a "love-in" prompted the Judge's question.

Friday's afternoon session was the most tumultuous of the week. It began as Kunstler asked Chicago Daily News photographer Paul Sequeira about incidents occurring in the early morning hours of 27 August 1968. U. S. Attorney Schultz objected before the witness could reply, arguing that the incident was the subject of a case already tried and decided in another Federal court (the Linstead Case, in which 8 Chicago policemen were indicted on charges growing out of assaults on demonstrators. All but one of the defendants had been acquitted). Schultz claimed it was improper to re-try that case during the conspiracy trial, that it had no relation to charges against the defendants. Kunstler disputed this, saying it was related and that the guilt of the policemen should be exposed at this trial. He claimed the Government's case in the other case was a "sham prosecution to begin with." "You cannot convict a police officer in the city of Chicago," he said. "Don't speak for me," Judge Hoffman interrupted, "I have convicted a policeman." Attorney Foran said Mr. Kunstler should have handled the matter differently, "if he was even a decent man." At this, both defense counsels rushed to the lectern, demanding the Judge admonish Foran. Hoffman refused, and ordered Marshals to seat one of the counsels. Finally, Hoffman dismissed the jury, then told the lawyers he would research the Linstead case over the weekend and decide whether the witness would be permitted to respond to defense questions.

Outside activities of trial defendants continued to make news during the week. On 18 December Rennie Davis addressed a DeKalb, Illinois Student Mobilization Committee rally and told his 1,100 listeners that Memorial Day was to be celebrated on Army posts by "long hair students and short hair GI's." And on 15 December three weapons (possession) charges were dismissed against Abbie Hoffman in Manhattan Criminal Court. These charges grew out of a police raid in March 1969 on Hoffman's apartment, but the District Attorney's office told the Judge it had insufficient evidence to prosecute.

Weeks number 14 and 15 (15 December-2 January) of Chicago's conspiracy trial belonged, mostly, to 33-year-old Yippie leader Abbott (Abbie) Hoffman, first of the defendants to take the stand. His direct testimony, interrupted by a five day bout with bronchitis, was the first serious defense effort to convince jurors Hoffman's eulog of Yippies (and his Youth International Party) was a myth, a great hoax, a "put-on" to which Chicago police over-reacted with brutality and violence. Prosecutors countered during cross-examination, to prove Hoffman and his Yippies were intent on violence and tried to carve out a "liberated zone" in the heart of Chicago during the convention where laws would be suspended and people could do as they pleased.

As soon as Hoffman took the stand it became apparent the open hostility between defense and prosecution would continue. When counsel Leonard I. Weinglass asked his name, Hoffman replied, "My name is Abbie. I'm an orphan of America." Prosecutor Richard Schultz objected, requesting the record show defendant Hoffman was on the stand. Judge Julius Hoffman so ordered, noting Hoffman was the name on the indictment. Another argument erupted when Weinglass asked where the defendant lived. "I live in the Woodstock Nation," he said. (Woodstock Nation, the title of a book written by Hoffman, takes its name from the rock festival attended by several hundred thousand young people last summer in upstate New York.) Schultz protested the reply was unresponsive. Witness Hoffman explained that Woodstock Nation was not a place, but a "state of mind" - "a nation of alienated young people which we carry around with us in our minds just as the Sioux Indians carried around the Sioux Nations in their minds."

"Just tell us where you live," said the Judge, "Nothing about philosophy or Indians." When asked his age, Hoffman said he was physically born in 1936 but that psychologically he was born in 1960. To another question he replied, "My occupation is a cultural revolutionary, but I'm really a defendant full-time." And so it went. Each whimsical reply eliciting a prosecution objection, as Weinglass attempted to have his witness give his view on youth culture, the generation gap,

hippies, yippies, guerrilla theater and "the politics of ecstasy." At one point, Schultz charged, "I know the game the witness is trying to play here, but Mr. Weinglass shouldn't play along with him." Both defense counsels protested that they were not playing a game, that this was "serious business" to the witness and other defendants.

Later that day, William M. Kunstler, defense counsel, charged the Government was preparing to "launch an assault" against the jury by seeking the removal of one of the jurors. He identified Mrs. Jean Fritz, a Des Plaines, Illinois, housewife, as the target. U. S. attorney Schultz conceded he had information about a juror which was currently being investigated and would report to the court when it was completed. This news apparently caused concern among the defense since Mrs. Fritz is considered by the defendants as the juror most favorable to them.

The defendants seem always busy. In its 23 December issue, the New York Times carried a group photograph of the "Seven," reporting they had posed for a greeting card the day before. The card's message: "Make a New Year's Revolution - Join the Conspiracy."

After Hoffman was hospitalized on 24 December, the Judge frustrated renewed defense attempts to obtain a 4-day holiday break by ordering a 26 December hearing to determine Hoffman's condition (by a court-appointed physician). Defense refused to waive the witness's right to be present so the trial could continue and indicated they intended to call Chicago Mayor Daley as a witness on 26 December. After hearing from the doctor on Friday, Judge Hoffman recessed the trial for the weekend. Jurors, sequestered in a downtown hotel, joined with U. S. Marshals in a Christmas Eve party and exchanged gifts. They also made monitored telephone calls to their families on Christmas Day.

Abbie Hoffman returned to the stand on 29 December, as colorful as ever and apparently still a bit groggy from sedatives ("It ain't my usual stuff," he said). Seemingly serious for the first time since taking the oath, Hoffman recounted for defense counsel Weinglass events leading to the Yippie's role at the Convention. The term "Yippie" is derived from Youth International Party, but Hoffman said the party never existed. "It was a 'out-on' for the media," he claimed. "Everybody would think we were a big international conspiracy when actually we were just a party where everybody was having fun." The so-called Yippie office and staff at 32 Union

Square (New York City), he claimed, was actually an "energy center" where a "tribe" or "family" operated. Yippie activities preceding the convention were, as Hoffman put it, "a trip to Appleton, Wisconsin, to summon the spirit of the late Joseph McCarthy to join the Democratic Party" and a "mock raid on the campus of Stony Brook."

Prosecutor Schultz objected that any "mock raid" was irrelevant to charges against the defendant. Weinglass countered that defendants were being tried for their "state of mind" when they came to Chicago and that to defend themselves they had to explain how that state of mind developed. Judge Hoffman sustained the objection. The witness said, "You missed a good story."

Hoffman claimed Yippie leaders planned no violence during their "Festival of Life" in Lincoln Park during convention week. They came to Chicago, he said, to "put on a little circus" and "bring a kind of life-style" to the convention. He claimed an exhortation "to fight and die here" in a pamphlet he wrote in advance of the convention, was only metaphorical, and that pre-convention week training for anti-war protestors in karate, snake-dancing and how to fall down were "just silliness." Yippies saw politics as "what people did with their lives, what they did with their money, how they related to each other," Hoffman said. This view didn't sit well with other radicals, he claimed, who took their politics seriously. When Hoffman called for a totally free society, in which "even pay toilets would be abolished," other radicals didn't like it, he said.

The witness denied he fought with police, threw rocks or built barricades in Chicago. He said he even urged others to obey police orders to leave at curfew time. "When they (the police) came in swinging and shooting gas," he told the jury, "I took off."

Under cross-examination Hoffman agreed that part of the Yippie myth involved the concept of "liberated areas," places where people could do whatever they wanted to. He also conceded that Yippies had experimented with that concept twice in New York during the spring of 1968, at a "Yip-In" in Grand Central Station and at a "Yip-Out" in Central Park. After first answering "No," Mr. Hoffman then agreed that Yippies had tried to create another such zone in Lincoln Park but he wrangled with prosecutor Schultz over definitions of "liberation," "control" and "freedom." When Schultz suggested Yippies wanted zones without laws where young people could commit all sorts of crimes against public safety and



morality, Hoffman argued that "it was not so sinister as your tone implies." Liberated zones, he contended, were largely in "peoples minds."

Hoffman maintained that Yippies were perfectly capable of policing themselves and had not sought lawlessness in Chicago. They wanted police only to be more "permissive in applying laws about what people did with their own bodies," Hoffman said. Schultz continued to suggest that Hoffman and other Yippies really sought a virtual suspension of Chicago's laws, something the city could not be expected to grant.

During his second day of cross-examination witness Hoffman attempted to show Schultz that his statements about impending violence before the 1968 convention were merely predictions, not directives to Yippies. "Did you intend to create a state in which the city had to bring in the Army and the National Guard to protect the safety of the delegates and make it look as though the convention had to be held under military conditions?" asked Schultz. "No," replied Hoffman. "You can do that now with a yo-yo in this country. You can see that from this courtroom - police all around... that was not a plan. I was aware that it would happen because I knew this country."

On 31 December Judge Hoffman agreed to an early recess when witness Hoffman said he felt weak from his bout with bronchitis. Another defendant, Lee Weiner, busied himself during that day, autographing poster-sized cards at the defense table. The cards showed a photograph of Weiner and a woman named Sharon, who had also signed them, nude in a coital embrace. The card's caption: "Make a New Year's revolution, kids! It'll bring you closer together."

In another development, the court was told of possible illegal activities by a jury member. U. S. Attorney Thomas Foran presented affidavits from two campus policemen at Northern Illinois University stating that on December 18, after a speech by defendant Rennie Davis, a girl in the audience stated that her mother was a jury member and said her mother had told her that "the Government has given no proof that would convict the Chicago Seven." Although the jury member was not named, the affidavits probably refer to Mrs. Jean Fritz who was named by defense attorney Kunstler on 23 December as the subject of a Government investigation. Judge

Hoffman accepted the affidavits as part of the case file, pending further action in the matter.

Hoffman also was questioned about his alleged plan to kidnap a high-ranking Chicago police officer (Deputy Superintendent James Rochford). Hoffman refused at first to reply, citing the Fifth Amendment. Counsel Weinglass objected to questions relating to Hoffman's activities on 29 August, recalling he had asked no questions on direct examination about that date. Schultz said Weinglass opened the subject earlier by asking Hoffman a broad question on whether he was guilty of the acts he was charged with. (As well as being tried for "conspiracy" each defendant is charged with an overt act... Hoffman's is the alleged kidnap attempt.) Weinglass's previous question did not mention the indictment or the overt act. Nevertheless Judge Hoffman overruled defense objections and Weinglass claimed the Judge's action was unprecedented. "This is the first time in the entire trial that Your Honor has allowed cross-examination beyond the scope of the direct examination," he claimed. Judge Hoffman ordered him to be quiet. When he persisted, a Federal Marshal was ordered to forcibly seat him. Hoffman, after the question was again asked, replied, "I consider that an unfair ruling and I won't answer. I take the Fifth Amendment," Schultz said Hoffman waived his Fifth Amendment privilege the day before. Judge Hoffman agreed and ordered the witness to answer. Hoffman retorted, "In all my years on the witness stand I've never heard anything like that." Hoffman denied he said, "Let's hold the cat (police officer) and then we can do what we want." He claimed statements attributed to him were taken out of context and that testimony given by Government witnesses that he urged crowds in Lincoln Park to use broken bricks for weapons was "an absolute lie." He did admit joining a protest march on 29 August and when it was stopped by the National Guard, he had lain down in front of a "tank" with his middle finger in the air.

Prosecution questions were an effort to break the defense contention that Abbie Hoffman is just a "put-on," that he's not real, and that much of his actions and statements are a big joke.

More vituperation erupted on 2 January when defense attorneys conducting redirect examination of Hoffman attempted to introduce a 17-minute film into evidence. Weinglass called the film "essential" since it showed Abbie Hoffman's state of mind. He conceded it was not serious, but "neither was the

Yippie myths," he claimed. The Hoffman-produced film was made in response to "What Trees do They Plant" (a film made by the City of Chicago to rebut criticism of its actions during convention weeks and to show the demonstrations grew out of a conspiracy). Entitled, "The Yippies Come to Chicago," the film shows clips of Mayor Daley's news conferences (those in which he made verbal gaffes) interspersed with footage of battlefield and orgy scenes from old movies, clips from Keystone Cops comedies and clashes between demonstrators and police. It also included a mock nomination of a pig for the Presidency and a demonstration of a police billy smashing an egg, a tomato, an eggplant and a Yippie helmet.

After refusing to admit the film into evidence (Judge Hoffman had dismissed the jury during its showing), Schultz was permitted to question Hoffman at length about statements made in his book, "Revolution for the Hell of It." The book described in some detail the Yippie view of convention events. Defense counsels objected loudly at this. The Judge had not permitted the defense to introduce the book as evidence earlier, but now gave Schultz permission to use it in cross-examination. He also permitted Schultz to question Hoffman about statements he allegedly made more than a year after the Convention disorders. Weinglass contended such statements could not possibly reflect Hoffman's state of mind or intent when he came to the convention in 1968. Defense objections were overruled.

As the week ended, counsel Kunstler announced that Mayor Daley would not be called until January 6.

### Welcoming committee!



Ken Strobel in the Michigan AFL-CIO News.

CALENDAR OF TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

Asterisked items are either reported for the first time or contain additions or changes to previously reported activities.

1970

A confidential source of a Government agency has advised that the Black Panther Party is planning some form of unspecified action early in 1970 on a national level to show the Government that the Panthers mean business. No details regarding the nature of the action or the form it will take are currently available.

\*January 17, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh Peace Coalition to sponsor program labeled "Political Repression" at Carnegie-Mellon University. Schedule includes films, workshops, and speech by Rennard Gordon Davis, defendant in "Chicago 7" conspiracy trial.

January 18, New York City

The American Association to Combat Fascism, Racism, and Anti-Semitism has issued a call for a January 18 conference in New York City at the Penn-Garden Hotel, 7th Avenue, and 31st Street from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The call highlighted the "danger of the ultra-right and facism at home and abroad" and, among other things, states that over 400 ultra-right organizations and outlets are encouraged by the military-industrial complex, and the Nixon administration attacks on the news media and hints of censorship.

\*January 21, Washington, D. C.

Reportedly, one Bill Arans (phonetic) is attempting to organize a demonstration during an "Inaugural Ball" which will be held at Washington, D. C., on 21 January. Arans is seeking SDS support for this demonstration; however, SDS has not committed

itself as yet. It is possible that Bill Arans is identical to William Ayers, extremist member of the Weatherman faction of SDS and currently its Education Secretary.

January 23-25, Detroit, Michigan

Reportedly, a Republic of New Africa (RNA) conference was held on 29 November 1969 in Brooklyn, New York, and was attended by approximately forty individuals. The conference voted to hold a constitutional convention in Detroit, Michigan, on 24 January. At the conference, the resignation of Robert F. Williams as RNA President was announced. The RNA is a violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization headquartered in Detroit, Michigan. Robert Williams currently resides in Detroit where he is awaiting extradition to North Carolina, on a kidnapping charge. It has been reported that the RNA is currently split into three factions. It is headed by Pontiac, Michigan, black militant attorney, Milton R. Henry, who acted as its leader in past years while Williams was in exile. Henry will probably run for the RNA presidency at the convention which will undoubtedly be an extremely volatile affair and could result in a complete separation of some of the factions.

\* January 30 - February 1, February 4 and 5, and February 7 and 8, Canada

Vietnam peace movement leaders in the United States and Canada are being invited to "an unofficial summit meeting" in Canada to plan action for peace on a worldwide scale. A site in the Laurentian Mountains, a 30-minute drive from Montreal, has been selected for the meeting of January 30-February 1. Following meetings are planned in Toronto February 4-5 and in Vancouver February 7-8. Invitations are being extended in the name of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee of Montreal. The occasion is the visit to Canada of a delegation under the auspices of the World Council of Peace. Foreign delegates include Martin Niemoeller, Protestant church leader in West Germany; Krishna Menon, leftist former defense minister of India; and a delegate from the PRG of the Republic of South Vietnam. United States peace activists invited are leaders of the VMC, the NMC, and individuals such as Rev. Ralph Abernathy of SCLC, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Dick Gregory, and selected members of the United States Congress.

ADDENDUM

\*January 17, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

A "Political Repression Conference" will be held at Carnegie-Mellon University and at the University of Pittsburgh. The principal speakers will be Rennie Davis (of the Chicago Seven) and Reggie Shell (Captain of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, BPP).

\*January 21, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia Resistance, an anti-draft group, will attempt to close down Philadelphia Local Board 130.

\*January 17, Valley Stream, New York

SMC to sponsor demonstration at Local Draft Board. Number of participants unknown.

\*January 17, Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Mobilization promoting anti-war conference at Emory University, to plan spring anti-war offensive. Leaflets announcing conference distributed at Georgia State University, Atlanta.

\*January 18, Columbia, South Carolina

UFO coffee house managers announced at press conference that rally will be held in support of UFO. Speech by Dr. Howard Levy anticipated.

\*January 18, Augusta, Georgia

SDS RYM II faction announced organizational meeting at home of Ellis Recc, Dean of Students, Emory University. Organization to encompass high school and college students, military personnel interested in anti-racial, anti-military activities.

\*January 18, Chicago, Illinois

Veterans for Peace in Vietnam to hold meeting at Pick-Congress Hotel to elect 1970 Executive Committee, plan anti-war activities for 1970.

SOURCE: Government and news media.

RELIABILITY: Probably true.

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